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ANNUAL PRICE LIST YANKTON NURSERY

Yankton, South Dakota

C. W. Gurney, Prop.



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★ AUG 20 1920 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Home"

Nursery Grounds One Mile West of Broadway and
One Mile North of Bon Homme Road

Spring 1907

N. W. Telephone 138-3

Ind. Telephone 2-3

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that on the 1st day of September, 1906, I inspected the Nursery Stock growing on the grounds of the Yankton Nursery, C. W. Gurney, proprietor, Yankton, S. Dak., and found no indication of San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant diseases.

The stock examined consisted of fruit, forest and shade trees and small fruits and ornamental plants, occupying about 45 acres of ground.

This certificate is good for one year from date of inspection, unless sooner revoked.

(Signed) W. A. WHEELER,
State Entomologist.

TESTIMONIALS

—
**Having a little spare room here I will depart from
my usual practice and give a few
unsolicited testimonials.**
—

Office of U. S. Experiment Station, Sitka, Alaska.
December 2, 1905.

"The trees and cions have arrived safely and I am much pleased with them."
C. C. GEORGESON,
Special Agent in Charge.

(This was for 1,000 apple trees and other goods, shipped October 24, and were 37 days enroute.)

Athol, S. D., October 23, 1905.

"I am partial to you because I believe your catalogs give the most reliable advice to planters that is to be found outside of Prof. Hansen's bulletins."
ALMONT INGALLS.

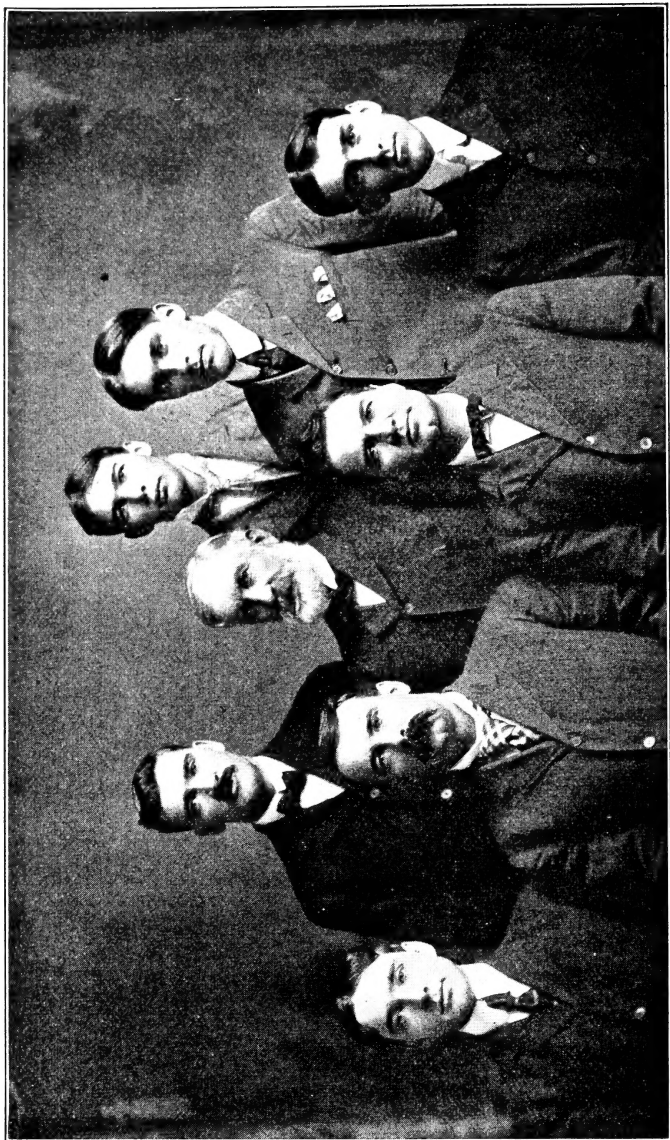
Mellette, S. D., June 2, 1905.

"I am pleased to say that the two select Blue Spruce you sent me this spring are growing beautifully. The two Black Hills Spruce sent me the year before made a splendid growth last year and are growing rapidly now. These trees were shipped and planted in baskets as you directed and the results could not be better."
W. F. CORRIGAN.

S. D. Reform School, Plankinton, S. D., May 30, 1905.

"Enclosed find check, etc. "I am glad to say to you that the stock received from you is doing fine. At least 95 per cent of the root grafts are growing nicely."

S. E. YOUNG, Supt.



YANKTON NURSERY AND GURNEY SEED CO.

Col. C. W. Gurney and His Seven Sons.

C. W. GURNEY, Pres.

E. R. GURNEY, V. Pres.

D. B. GURNEY, Sec. & Treas.

The Gurney Seed Co.

(Incorporated. Paid up Capital \$10,000.)

The Yankton Nursery guarantees that all seed sent out by this company will be as good as any seed possibly obtainable.

You can send your orders for both seeds and trees to either of these companies and both may be covered by the same remittance, but the orders must be on separate sheets.

A letter or card addressed either to the Yankton Nursery or the Gurney Seed Co. will secure a catalogue of either house or both as requested, by return mail.

Special attention will be given to Field seeds in large quantities.

Our "Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent corn" was planted May 14, and every ear was ripe August 20. It yielded here under ordinary treatment $52\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. In Highmore, at the State Experiment Station, it yielded in 1905, 50 bushels, and in 1906, 70 bushels to the acre.

The Gurney Seed company will carry ear seed corn adapted to all latitudes, climates and condition.

We claim to know something about seed corn, not everything but a little. By proper selection of seed you may increase the yields of your fields from 5 to 10 bushels per acre, which is all clear gain.

The same is true in most other seeds.

We shall carry all kinds of grass and forage seeds, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Barley, Speltz. Also a full line of Field and Garden Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

GURNEY SEED CO.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

Again we thank you most heartily for your past generous patronage and we will as in the past merit a continuance of your confidence by correct methods and fair dealing.

We do an exclusively catalogue business and our sales have increased year by year far beyond our expectations.

The engravings shown in this catalogue are from photographs taken here and are not deceptive. They show conditions just as you would have seen them had you been here at the time.

With a continuous experience of 40 years in the nursery and orchard line in this latitude we are able to discriminate between that which is practical and valuable, and that which is worthless. You may feel perfectly safe in placing your order here, with a knowledge that you are not throwing away your money, or, which is much worse, throwing away years of valuable time which cannot be recovered, and then only to meet with disappointment.

Busy Man's List—You can find what you want instantly and the price. It is not hidden away in a medley of deceptive pictures and descriptions.

Prices include boxing or baling and delivery at depot, and we trust that you will find them reasonable and fair, and about one-fourth the price charged by so-called "agents" of foreign nurseries. Wholesale prices are still much higher than last year, and in many cases we have quoted at less than wholesale prices. We have sold to dealers in some cases during the past fall at wholesale at about these prices.

While there has been a general advance in prices of all commodities all along the line, nursery stock, owing probably to sharp competition, has not shared in this increase, but remains about as it was in the "nineties." **We offer to duplicate the prices of any reliable grower of trees in the North, who does not grow his stock in the South.**

Home Grown Trees.—Everything offered is grown in the nursery here in Yankton except cottonwoods, and other trees listed as "river pulled."

Packing will be done in the best manner with wet moss and every order boxed or made into a neat bale, burlapped and encased in straw.

Terms—Orders will be booked as soon as received, but cash must be sent before shipment. Stock will be sent C. O. D. if wished, if one-third cash is advanced. Privilege of examination always allowed.

Address—If a wife orders it will be better if she signs

her husband's name, as, for instance, "Mrs. J. D. Smith," instead of "Mrs. Louisa Smith."

Quantities Ordered—One to 9 at single rates; 10 to 49 at 10 rates; 50 to 499 at 100 rates; 500 and up at 1,000 rates.

Send Large Bills for Pricing—In some cases and in some lines we are able to give a special discount. **We will give you as much for your money as any nursery in the United States.**

Where prices are not extended clear through, but only to the single or "10" column it will mean that stock is limited and no lower quotations will be made.

Instructions—With each order will be sent a pamphlet giving full directions for the proper care and handling of everything sent out.

"Experience" is said to "teach a dear school." We have had a long experience in this school, and what we have learned at the greatest cost may be yours for the asking. "Ask and ye shall receive;" write what your conditions are, soil, exposure, surroundings; write and tell us what you want and you will receive a prompt answer with all attainable information. **You do not have to buy anything to get the benefit of this offer.**

What Do You Want? Do you contemplate planting a park, public or private, ornamenting your private grounds, laying out or ornamenting a cemetery, making an orchard, commercial or home, or grounds of any kind that require platting, write us and plans will be drawn and estimates submitted **without cost.** We will furnish and plant, too, if desired. To get the benefit of this we must have your application early, before the rush of Spring business begins.

Shipping—We have the Great Northern, North-Western and Milwaukee railroads and the Great Northern, United States and American Express companies. We will ship by mail, express or freight, as directed, but where no directions are given we will use our best judgment.

If ordered by mail add one cent for every two ounces.

The minimum charge by freight is 25 cents; by express the minimum is 35 cents, except such light packages as would be mailable, when the charge will be ten cents for 1½ pounds with an addition of 1 cent for each additional two ounces. **To get these last named rates requires prepayment in full.** If ordered by mail or prepaid express, be sure and send cash to cover same.

PREPAID STATIONS.

Some railroad stations are called "prepaid" as they have no agents. In such cases we should be notified of this fact when order is made.

Special prices on large orders. Send list of wants for pricing.

We will not be undersold by any Northern Nursery which does not grow its stock in the south as many do.

By Express—Many, if not most, of our customers make a mistake in ordering shipped "by freight." While they may save a few cents over expressage, the uncertainties which frequently require several trips to town only to be told by the agent: "No; no trees for you here yet," will many times more than balance the little saving. When sent by express you know just when they will be there.

Notice Mailed—A card notice will be mailed you a week or so before shipment, giving the probable date of shipment. This will not vary but a day or two. Another notice will be mailed you on the day of shipment and if sent by freight a bill of lading will also be mailed at that time.

Shipping Strawberries—These must be gotten through fresh, and planted with as little delay as possible. To do this we adopt the following rules:

1. Where a general bill, including strawberries, is ordered from a nearby point where they can go by freight cheaper than by express and as quickly, they will be sent in the same package, by freight.

2. When shipped by express they will all go in the same package, by express.

3. When ordered in a general bill, to go by freight to a distant point, strawberries will not be included but will be shipped in all such cases by mail or express on **Monday, April 22. Remember this date.**

On Receipt of Your Order you will be notified just how these shipments will be made so as to get your stock to you in the best condition and put you to the least inconvenience.

In case your postoffice is nearer and more convenient than the express office and you wish the strawberry plants shipped by mail, so advise us and add at the rate of 30 cents per 100 plants for postage.

Shortages sometimes occur unavoidably and sometimes by accident. If you find a label in your bill with "short" written on the back side you may know that we cannot furnish the items designated on the other side of label, and the money will be refunded as soon as the rush of packing is over. But, if there is anything short in your bill not so noted you will know it is an error and we should be immediately notified, when shortage will be sent at our expense or money refunded as you may direct.

Warrant—We guarantee everything sent out to be true

to name and in good growing condition. If otherwise, money will be refunded if requested, but all stock that fails to grow will, on application before August 1st, be refurnished at one-half price the following spring or fall, **provided instructions are followed.**

Size of Trees—Heretofore we have condemned a three to four-foot tree as too small for a 2-year-old, and too large for a yearling; making it a 2-year-old cull. We find that this is not generally the case in South Dakota nurseries. It may be in exceptional years but is not so this year. Many varieties have only made about 50 per cent of three to four-foot trees, while other better growers have made a good per cent of four to five-foot trees. Our three to four-foot trees are good and will give good satisfaction, but a four to five-foot well grown 2-year-old fruit tree is the ideal tree for the orchard.

Small Fruits—We are among the largest growers of small fruits in this state. We keep abreast of the times on all new varieties, not forgetting the old standard and reliable sorts.

Premiums. For each order of \$25 or upwards we will send gratis a copy of "Northwestern Pomology," worth \$1.10. To those who have bought from us before we will allow credit for all bills so bought. Thus, if you have heretofore bought \$20 worth, a further purchase of \$5 from us will entitle you to the book. That is—whenever your purchases amount to \$25, computing them from the first, you are entitled to the book. Anyone having bought \$25 worth and not having received the book should write us. This offer is only good till stock of books is exhausted. We still have several hundred copies in stock. This refers to retail orders only.

Other Premiums. For all orders for fruit trees named varieties, 2 years old or over, at list prices will give as many **Tree Protectors** as there are trees ordered up to 400.

It was our intention to have continued the premium of "Sioux" and "Tomahawk" Sand Cherries, but owing to a failure of buds we have few to offer this spring. Will have a good lot for this fall or spring of 1908.

We will, however, give for each order of \$5, and same for each additional \$5, two best size bulbs of Tiger Lily. That is, if your order is \$5 you get 2; if \$10, you get 4; if \$15, you get 6, and so on.

In lieu of the lily bulbs we will give one Scotch pine three years old twice transplanted, if preferred, for each \$5.

We have arranged with the **Dakota Farmer**, which we consider the best agricultural paper in the west, to give a year's subscription for all orders of \$10 or over to **new subscribers.**

Spray Pumps. We are agents for several of the best spray pumps and garden tools. We give anyone who receives this list through us the benefit of our commission and furnish the goods at exact wholesale, manufacturer's or jobber's prices. Write us what you want.

Ordering. Do not make the mistake of ordering **many varieties or in many lines.** Better invest your money in a few good things, take care of them and they will do you good.

Evergreens in Boxes or Baskets. We shall later in winter, or early spring, take up **with the earth on the roots** and fit into boxes or baskets, a lot of evergreens of different kinds and sizes.

These are to be planted with box or basket just as you receive them.

It is a good deal of work to handle these and prices must necessarily be a little high but they are sure growers. We warrant them, and if one falls and we are notified any time during the month of July, 1907, we will refund money paid for tree and freights.

This offer to warrant does not apply to "dealers," (those who buy to sell again).

Our cuts represent a load just going to the depot and one a single tree (Blue Spruce). Those on the load are Blacks Hills and Colorado Blue Spruce and Scotch Pine.

Mailing List. All who receive this catalogue by mail are on our permanent mailing list, and will receive them as often as issued. Should you change your postoffice address and wish to continue to receive them, please notify us of such change, always stating where the list was last sent.

Reference. We give as reference, by permission, the First National Bank, Yankton, S. D.

WHAT YOU CAN GROW WITHOUT PROTECTION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The best American plums that are driving out the large European sorts from the New England states, where they, the latter, are easily grown and on their merits for **quality.**

These are such varieties as Surprise, DeSota, Wolf, Terry, Forest Golden, Wyant, and many others of this class; also the Compass cherry. No use to fool away your money on European or Japanese varieties.

The Duchess, Charlemoff, Patten's Greening, Hibernial and Whitney apples and most of the crabs where they do not blight, in all parts of the state where local conditions are not too unfavorable. South of the 10th standard parallel, nearly all apples can be grown successfully that are grown in central and northern Iowa and Illinois. North of

this much more will depend on local conditions than latitude.

All the red, white and black currants, the Houghton gooseberry, Rhubarb or "pieplant."

In the wild or natural line, June-berry, Buffaloberry, Choke Cherry, Sand Cherry, Wild Black Cherry, Wild Red Cherry, Siberian Sand Thorn and common Elder.



Four Year Old Duchess Brought to Bearing by the "Ringing" Process.

In the line of Forest, Shade and Ornamental trees, Flowering Shrubs, etc., the list is sufficiently long for all purposes. In part: Elm, Ash, Box Elder, Carolina Poplar, Red and Black Cherry, Hackberry, Cottonwood, Black Walnut, Russian Olive, White Thorn (Thorn Apple or "Red Haw"), Basswood, Willow, Ironwood, Cut-Leaved Birch, Snowball, Hydrangia, Lilac (in great variety), Spireas, B. Fl. Crab, Flowering Plum, Crandall's Improved Currant, Mock Orange,

Tree Cranberry. Many Roses, including Rugosa; Paeonias, Tiger Lilies, Bleeding Heart, Tulips and many other bulbous plants; Honeysuckle tree and climbing; Ampelopsis, Sumac, Wahoo, Bittersweet and many others. In evergreens; Blue and Black Hills Spruce, Bull Pine, Jack and Scotch Pine.

With protection by winter covering Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, the large varieties of Gooseberries and Peaches where the season is long enough to ripen them. With this incomplete list you may have fresh fruit on your table every day in the year, and handsome and attractive lawns and grounds.

"Make Home Beautiful,
Make Home Pleasant,
Emblem of the Happy Home Above,
Where in Sweet Contentment
Resting ever
Care and Sorrow are forgot in Love."

TREE PROTECTORS.

The accompanying cut shows a tree protector in place. These are made of veneering about one-sixteenth of an inch thick and ten by twenty inches square. They must be soaked for a few minutes in water, then bent around the tree and secured by a string or wire. They are extremely valuable and almost a necessity as trees are ordinarily grown. They protect from:

Borers, Mice, Rabbits, Sunscald and
Bark Bursting.

Price, \$1.50 per Hundred.



SOMETHING ABOUT VARIETIES.

Apples in CAPITALS are of first degree of hardiness, those in **black type** of the second; all others of the third.

Summer Apples—YELLOW TRANSPARENT, DUCHESS, DAY, WHITNEYS NO. 20, Iowa Beauty.

Autumn Apples—Wealthy, Wolf River, MALINDA, Plumb's Cider, CHARLEMOFF, HIBERNAL, (early winter), Russian Hagloe (Borovinka), Kaump, Lauver.

Winter Apples—Walbridge, Sheriff, PEERLESS, N. W. GREENING, Scott's Winter, Iowa Blush, PATTEN'S GREENING, Longfield, Anisim, Okabena.

Crabs and Hybrids—GEN. GRANT, YELLOW SIBERIAN, BRIARS SWEET, JENKINS, VIRGINIA, SWEET RUSSET and LYMAN'S PROLIFIC. Above are not bad blight-

ers though crabs in general should be avoided on this account. See list of varieties, page 26.

HIBERNAL APPLES.

Should Be Largely Planted.

It bears early, a large handsome apple, of not very good quality, cooks fairly well. It will stand more cold, drouth and general abuse than any other apple known. Our apples are all grown on roots from northern grown apple seed, grown here. There is nothing in above list that will not do well in some part of the state.



Block of 60,000 Apples One Year, Coming Two.

Yellow Siberian Crab—President Pendergast says: "The hardiest tree that grows in Minnesota." A prolific, early bearer and fruit is "best" for crab, and is in great demand on the market.

Peerless Apple—From this tree a Minnesota nurseryman has made a great fortune in selling thousands at \$10 per dozen. It is a seedling of DUCHESS and very nearly as large as its parent. Keeps till mid-winter and later. There is no patent on this tree as pretended, and anyone who buys from me will get the genuine tree and a good title.

Charlemoff—This, if the quality of the fruit is even "fair," must stand at the head of the Russians, with the possible exception of Duchess. The quality is claimed to be at

least "good" and in hardiness it is superior to the Duchess.

N. W. Greening—This tree has gained more friends in the last ten years than any other on the list with the possible exception of Peerless. It is believed now by those best informed to be fully as hardy as Wealthy. It bears earlier, the fruit is fully as large, is very productive and keeps well through the winter. In my opinion it is the best winter apple to be depended upon, known at present.

Compass Cherry—This is a cross between the Sand Cherry and Miner plum and it is undoubtedly the best cross of any kind obtained yet.

It bears profusely at one year old (see plate). This tree at one year old bore 138 full sized specimens. Fruit about twice the diameter of the Rich Cherry, has a very small pit and is finer for dessert than any of the cherries or plums.

But for the thin pit it could not be told when canned from the Richmond cherry.

The Richmond cannot be grown successfully in the extreme northern part of this state and in North Dakota. The Compass comes in and fills the want of a cherry in all that vast region for it is hardy anywhere and I guarantee it to bear profusely the first year after planting, without regard to the age of the tree.

Early Richmond—More extensively planted than all others together.

Wragg—Almost identical with English Morello.

English Morello—Late, large, black, astringent, sour, best for canning; very hardy in fruit-bud.

Ostheim—Between English Morello and Early Richmond in season; excels them in quality of fruit.

Baldwin—We fruited this variety this year on 4 year old trees. Fruit is large, light red and in quality the best of all the Morellos. It is only slightly acid and will easily pass for a Sweet Cherry.

Tree apparently identical with Early Richmond and appears to be as hardy.

Choke Cherry—This is one of the best of our ornamental small trees. Absolutely hardy anywhere. Always symmetrical and when in full bloom is a great bank of snow like the Snowball, with the added beauty of its nutty woodland fragrance and later its rich, highly colored purplish black fruit. Our western dwarf varieties exceed all others in quality of fruit.

Plums—Quaker; very large, glossy, early, cling, productive.

Surprise—This is evidently a cross between the American and Hortulana group. It is a wonderfully strong grower. We expect great results from it and are crowding its

propagation beyond all others. Have but a small stock now of trees 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 feet, one and two-year.

Fruit is very large, pearly yellow with bright, light red cheeks. It may easily be mistaken at a few feet distance for a tree loaded with finely colored peaches.

It is my careful opinion that inside of ten years this will be the most popular and extensively grown of any of the fruits which are disseminated today in the Dakotas with the possible exception of the Compass cherry.

Hawkeye—Very closely resembles the Quaker, a little later. I selected 21 fruits of these two varieties in '97, that filled a two quart fruit jar. The largest measured 6 inches in circumference, none less than 5 $\frac{1}{8}$. These are the two best market plums for early.

Forest Garden—Strong grower, early and profuse bearer, perfection in fruit, except it is a poor keeper and shipper.



Japanese Weeping Lilac, the Hardest and Most Beautiful of all Weeping Trees.

DeSota—Not handsome in fruit, but best in quality. Tree only moderate grower, inclined to over-bear. Fruit should be thinned.

Wyant—Under good cultivation one of the best. Prof. Budd says, 1897: "The best of all for profit." Tree a straggling grower. Has not been troubled with "plum spot."

Stoddard—Claimed by some to be the largest of the American sorts and of best quality.

Wolf—This is at least as good as any for all purposes. Large, round, dull red, perfect free-stone and unexcelled for eating from the hand. It is only excelled in quality for culinary purposes by the DeSota and Surprise.

Terry—This was originated by Terry of Crescent, who has originated more good plums than any man in America and is considered his best. He named it "Free Silver," but sold it to a man who didn't train in that school who very properly changed the name to its originator, "Terry."

The college authorities at Brookings say it is the largest of any of the plums grown on their grounds. It is of excellent quality.

Miner—Very late, very good market plum as it comes in when all others are gone. Belongs to Chickasaw family and is probably the best and hardiest of that type. Is not an annual bearer. Makes a large tree, living to a great age. Prof. McAfee said: "The only plum tree that will make sawlogs." Unlike the other plums it is not a reliable bearer.

Peaches—These are successfully and even profitably grown in central Minnesota by laying down and covering for winter. Prof. Budd says an acre can be so handled as easily as an acre of blackberries. My experience confirms it. We keep Bokara No. 3, Bailey and Crosby, the three hardiest and best. Will endure ordinary winters unprotected. Hardier than any of the seedlings.

Currants—We list Fay and North Star same price as others. Others hold them at double our price. This is a currant country. Plant largely.

Gooseberries—For an all around home berry which will bear all kinds of treatment and which responds liberally to good care, the Houghton leads all others, but the Champion may be a close second.

Raspberries—In blacks we find the Gregg and Older as good as any. Kansas is also good for a home berry but crumbles some in a very dry time. Palmer is early and ripens fruit all at once. Quality good. Size—small.

Red Raspberries—For a home berry the Turner is in every way best, but for shipping the Loudon is better. The Loudon is the most productive of any. Any of the above will winter without covering if well protected from the winds by groves or buildings, but where exposed on the open prairie no berry has yet been found sufficiently hardy to winter without covering. (Full instructions for covering and handling given in pamphlet of instructions on page 2.)

Blackberries—Snyder is the best of all, but requires covering if not protected by groves. In Northern Nebraska they are successfully grown in large cottonwood groves without other protection.

Mersereau—Twice to 3 times the size of the Snyder, bet-



Compass Cherry Tree in Bloom.



Same Tree in Fruit, 3 Year Old, 13 qts of Fruit.

ter in quality, is a great plant among the Blackberries and so far appears to be hardy in this county. Will probably need protection further north or in exposed positions.

I think it is quite likely to drive all other blackberries off the market.

Barberry—A perfectly hardy shrub 4 to 6 feet. Bears early and profusely. Fruit shape of a grain of wheat but 2 to 4 times as large. Bright crimson. Equal to the currant for culinary purposes. Does not make the wheat rust. (See Ag. Col. Bulletin No. 72.)

"Where the tangled Barberry bushes
Hang their tufts of crimson berries
Over stone walls gray with mosses."

Strawberries—For the ordinary farmer's home I would use nothing but staminate sorts. These bear without being mated with other kinds. The objection to planting both in the home garden is that the pistillates, being stronger, run the staminate out, then the beds will be white with blossoms but bring no fruit. The staminate are not quite so productive but the difference in small plantations will hardly be noticed, and when they blossom the farmer may be reasonably sure that fruit will follow.

The best staminate or perfect plants are Bederwood, Lovette and Dunlap, though the Ridgeway did as well as any last summer. Do not try to get a great many varieties.

Dwarf Mountain Juneberry—There are several species of this valuable tree. Some grow to the height of 20 feet. They are variously called "Shadberry," "Serviceberry," "Juneberry," and some nurserymen are still advertising them as "Huckleberry," an order to which they are not in the slightest degree related. The kind that we offer grows but little over 3 to 4 feet in height, is enormously productive and hardy anywhere in the United States.

Buffaloberry—This is a very useful tree, growing from 5 to 15 feet high and with its silvery foliage resembles the Russian Olive. Is an enormous bearer and fruit is as good as the currant and for the same purpose. As it is sexually dioecious it should be planted in clumps, of several trees adjoining. The sex of the seedlings cannot be determined till they fruit.

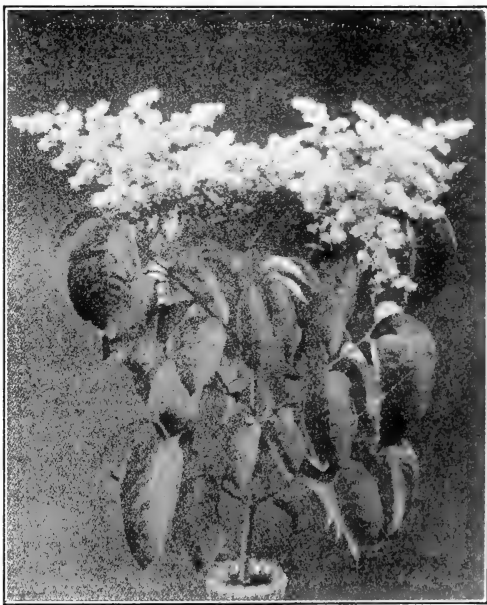
Sand Cherry—What we offer is the genuine "Rocky Mountain Cherry" that has been sold at fictitious prices. It is absolutely hardy and produces immense quantities of slightly astringent berries, about the size and shape of the Early Richmond Cherry. Bears young.

This is an extremely valuable fruit as it is and should be largely planted. Prof. Hanson has been for some years breeding this fruit, growing and selecting from tens of thousands of seedlings. He has made great progress and has

produced at least two valuable sorts: "Sioux" and "Toma-hawk."

I can only offer this year those two varieties top worked in the plum. They will make trees with a circular bushy head about twice the size of a bushel basket and are very productive as well as very ornamental. Stock limited.

Rhubarb (Pie Plant)—Too well known to require description. The wonder is that all do not have it, but it is not found in one-half of the farmers' gardens.



Japan Tree Lilac in Bloom, Panicles Large, White and Fragrant.

Asparagus—Same comments as are applied to the Rhubarb. One of the very best and most easily grown vegetables, still not one farmer in five, possibly ten, has a supply.

Carolina Poplar—Grows as rapidly as cottonwood. Makes a close topped symmetrical tree and a dense shade. Nothing more valuable. If a grove or shade is wanted quick nothing equals it. This was our description in last year's catalogue. Another year's experience confirms it. No tree was injured

last winter. Buds are balsamy, like Balm of Gilead, and have the same odor. (List 1903.)

The Carolina Poplar is a variety of cottonwood a "sport." The same botanically but practically very different. It is a fine ornamental and shade tree and should be largely planted.

Russian Mulberry—With the unusually long, late fall our yearlings are fully ripe and no tops killed. Plant a



Black Hills Spruce Bearing Cones.

hedge of these trees. It will winter kill for a few years from a few inches to a foot. After that it becomes perfectly hardy here. We have trees in Yankton that caliper 22 inches.

Russian Olive—This tree has won its way on its own merits to the very first place on the list for an absolutely hardy, dry-weather tree. In habit, when grown for a wind break, it is much like the White Willow, and grows nearly

as fast. As grown isolated it makes a round topped symmetrical tree. Foliage is silvery white, making a fine contrast and very beautiful tree for the lawn.

Should be largely planted for groves, wind breaks and fuel. Gets along without water about as well as the Bull Pine. Wood is light and brittle. We are offering this year a large stock and at prices which you can afford to pay and plant largely. (See plate page 24.)

This plate or engraving is from a photograph of trees on the College Campus at Brookings and the following extract is from Bulletin No. 72, S. D., prepared largely by Professor Hansen:

Eleagnus Angustifolia, Linn.—Oleaster, Narrow-leaved Oleaster, Russian Olive or Russian Oleaster. Native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea, across the Caucasus and northern Persia to southern Siberia and northern China. The wide geographical range of this tree has given rise to some confusion. The form from southern Europe known as "*E. hortensis*," Bieb., has not proven hardy in the Northwest. It was not until the Russian Mennonites brought to Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas and Minnesota a hardy form of the species from Russia, that the tree attracted attention. It was probably first introduced into South Dakota by the German immigrants from Russia and they have many trees and hedges of it, especially in the southern part of the state. This form is generally known as the Russian Wild Olive, although Russian Oleaster would be a more exact name. It is allied to the Buffaloberry and does not belong to the olive family. The silvery leaves give it an olive-like aspect. Forms a small tree some thirty or more feet in height with rounded top and entire narrow leaves about three inches long, silvery white beneath, lightgreen above. The small yellow blossoms appear the latter part of June and are remarkable for their spicy fragrance, making the tree a center of attraction while in bloom. The tree is valuable for stock-proof hedges on land too dry for other trees. If cut back in the early years it will make the hedge more thorny. In western Nebraska it has been put at the head of the list of deciduous trees after some fifteen years' trial. The tree has proven hardy at Brookings, Milbank, Huron and many other places in the state. In the fall of 1897 at Uralsk on the Ural river, a part of the eastern boundary line of European Russia, in latitude 51 degrees, the writer noticed a fine hedge of this tree, grown without irrigation. This place is on the dry, open steppes with much alkali in the soil, being a part of the Aral-Caspian depression, with an annual rainfall of only 12.6 inches. The hedge on the station grounds at Brookings shown in the plate, was set with one year seedlings in the spring of 1896, and has borne seed two years.

Three trees set some ten years in a clump of shrubbery on the College campus have not been pruned and are now 25 feet in height. A specimen standing in sod, but irrigated, at Huron, has attained a height of some thirty-five feet in ten years.

Numerous tubercles are found on the roots of this tree and some European authors consider it a case of symbiosis or copartnership with nitrogen-forming bacteria, enabling the tree to get nitrogen direct from the air.

This valuable tree is now generally propagated by Dakota nurserymen and sold at reasonable rates. This Station has sent out many trees for trial in this state during the



Row of Compass Cherries; 3 Year Old; Look Close and You Will See the Fruit. They Averaged About a Third of a Bushel to a Tree.

past four years, but this work has been discontinued as the nurserymen have taken up the work and we are busy with other new plants.

T. L. McCrea, of Tyndall, S. D., in reply to our inquiry, writes under date of December 29, 1899: "It was first introduced in Bon Homme county by the Russian Mennonites. Ten years ago I procured a few bushels of seed and sowed it thick in rows about four feet apart. I sold only a part, taking up clean as far as I went. The balance (a fine grove) has stood as it came up without thinning or trimming, through the dry summers and cold winters and is

perfectly healthy today. It is very ornamental with its silvery leaf, fragrant blossoms, and clusters of berries or seed. As a hedge it will turn any stock that osage orange will. Horses and cattle will not attempt to go through it, and it does not sap the ground like the osage orange."

FOREIGN NOTES—Sometimes notes of methods followed in other countries are of interest, even if not always fully applicable to our conditions.

The following is condensed from a translation from a pamphlet by N. K. Sredinsky, (Kharkof, 1887) a Russian government forester and horticulturist, who has experimented largely in planting hedges for snowbreaks along the railroads in European Russia: "A valuable tree for hedges in south Russian steppes. For snowbreaks along railroads I plant the 'wilde Oelweide' (wild Oilwillow, the German-Russian for Oleaster) where stock would kill other trees, as it is not browsed by stock. This species, *E. angustifolio*, L) is native of eastern Transcaucasia and central Asia. Specimens in south Russian gardens are about twenty-eight feet in height and 21 inches in diameter at a man's height from the ground. The trees bear fruit the sixth year from the seed.

Russian Golden Willow—A very beautiful rapid grower and does on high ground better than any of the other willows. In habit it is much like the White or Fence Willow but grows faster. A half acre of these trees cut to the ground every few years will keep a large family in fuel.

Regal Willow—Is another Russian of great value. We have it on high, dry ground and it is a very rapid grower. The foliage is satiny white and is admired by all as a lawn tree.

Siberian Pea Tree (*Caragana Arb.*)—In my opinion the hardiest tree that grows in Dakota. Closely resembles Mountain Ash but much handsomer. (See Ag. Col. Bulletin No. 72.)

Silver Leafed Poplar—Known also as "Silver Maple." This is another of the native poplars that should be more generally planted. It will make cord wood faster than a cottonwood and will do its own propagating as it is an immense sprouter. Holds leaves till about Dec. 1.

Hackberry—In leaf this tree resembles the Elm while in countour and general expression it is a twin of the Hard Maple. It is a faster grower than the Elm and at least as hardy. Wood is very strong and hard. It is certainly among our very best native forest trees and should be largely planted.

I have for Spring of 1907 the finest stock of Hackberry I ever grew. They are "straight as ramrods" and run from 6 to 12 feet in height. Is a better street tree than the Elm.

(It is believed that the other forest trees are too well known to make a description necessary, except it might be well to refer to the "Brittle Willow," sometimes called "Gray Willow." It is a large willow that grows along the river bottoms and frequently upon the uplands. It is a very rapid grower and stands drouth well. It is a most beautiful and graceful tree for the lawns or better for the back yards, where it will tower over all the buildings and make a perfect background.)

Weeping Trees—The best are the C. L. W. Birch, which is practically hardy anywhere east of the River and in the Black Hills. When quite young, and especially the year



Load of Evergreens in Baskets Going to the Depot. The Trees are Taken Up With Earth Adhering and Fitted Into the Basket and Planted in This Way.

planted it is not able to resist severe cold and hard drying winds. After this it seems to be perfectly hardy.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry—Will stand where not fully exposed to heavy winds the same year planted and is a most graceful and beautiful tree with its long, lithe pendants sweeping the ground.

Weeping Lilac—This is by far the most beautiful of all the weeping trees, and is **HARDY EVERYWHERE**. It grows to the height of 25 to 30 feet and blossoms about 3 weeks after the common lilacs are done. Flowers are pure white with some fragrance and are borne in panicles twice as large

as the common lilac. Does not sprout from the root. Is unexcelled for cemetery purposes.

Nioba Weeping Willow—Introduced by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings College. Has yellow bark and is the only absolutely hardy weeping willow known.

Pendahta—A beautiful Weeping Willow about as hardy as the Wisconsin.

Bechtel's Fl. Crab—Is a sport of the wild crab of Iowa and is a young and free bloomer of double apple fragrant flowers like small roses. Too much cannot be said in its praise.

My trees 3 to 4 feet high were a mass of bloom last sum-



Block of Seedling White Ash.

mer from May 20 to July 1. They were rosescented double apple blossoms.

Prunus Trilobata—It is perfectly hardy, hardier than any roots that we can find to work it on and is a profuse bloomer. Flowers, size and shape of Flowering Almond.

Spirea—Van Houttei, Arguta and Prunifolia are the best of all the spireas. Profuse bloomers, pure white and perfectly hardy anywhere.

Indispensible in cemetery decorations and schoolhouse grounds.

Lilacs—In great variety; too well known to need description. It is above all "the flower of our school days."

The Chinese and Japanese varieties are very great additions as they make immense trees 30 to 40 feet high and do not sprout from the roots. These tree lilacs blossom very young, when trees are 4 to 5 feet high.

The Pekinensis, or Tree Lilac is a most perfect weeper, one of the most graceful. (See plate page 12.)

Almonds—(White and Pink.) These will require no



Block of 3 Year Old Apples, Wealthy on the Left and Northwestern Greening on the Right. (This photograph was taken with the camera sitting on the ground.)

protection unless exposed to the full sweep of the prairie winds, and then only the first year after planting.

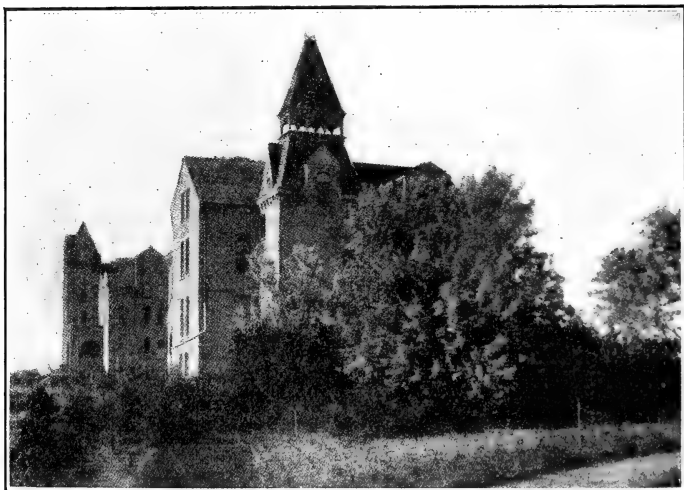
Roses—The H. P. are the best as they make wood and flowers the same year, and are in bloom from about June 1 till November. I consider the P. Wilder and Paul Neyron the best of all the crimson roses and the Mad. Planter the best of all the white. They are better for protect-

ing but live through without it. The Persian Yellow and Harrison are both hardy and need no protection. The Wychuriana and Crimson Ramblers are better than any of the old sorts of running roses.

Baby Rambler—A miniature Crimson Rambler, but a true H. P. and the most constant all summer bloomers. Is not much of a "rambler." A great bloomer but a poor grower.

The common June roses are very hardy and give good satisfaction. Unlike any of the others named, they will spread from the roots.

Rosa Rugosa—Is a perfectly hardy semi-double, very bright and very fragrant rose, and one which is sure to give perfect satisfaction. Requires no protection anywhere.



Engraving from Brookings Ag. College, Bulletin No. 72 (by permission) Showing Russian Olive in Foreground. See Description Copied from Same Bulletin.

Eglantine or Sweet Briar—Is valued for the fragrance of its foliage. Does better in sandy land.

Wychuriana Hybrid Roses—These comparatively new running roses I think will prove the most hardy and valuable of any of this class. They are rampant growers, growing from 10 to 24 feet in a single season. I copy description from Storrs & Harrison.

Universal Favorite—A beautiful rose color. Flowers double and over two inches in diameter.

South Orange Perfection—Soft blush pink at tips, changing to white. Flowers size of a 25-cent piece and very double.

Pink Roamer—Bright, rich pink, with a large silver white center and orange-red stamens, producing a charming effect. The single flower is over two inches in diameter.

Manda's Triumph—Pure white, many double. Will produce in cluster of from 10 to 12 on small side-shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage.

English Hawthorn—To my surprise I find this beautiful tree perfectly hardy here. With its finely cut leaves and its extremely fragrant umbels of white flowers it must have a place on every lawn.

“How richly bloomed the gay green birk,
How sweet the Hawthorn's blossom,” etc.

Beta Grape—This was sent out by the Minnesota Society as a premium. It will grow where no other grape will grow except wild ones. Fruit is about three times the size of wild grapes and of much the same nature, being highly vinous but of very best quality. Does not require protection here over winter. You will not miss it in planting them liberally.

Sumac—If you have a little thicket you should introduce a few Sumac. When grown in partial shade and protection it is among the most beautiful of our wild native shrubs.

Japan Iris—There is a “craze” for these Iris just now. Better try a few; they will please you.



I want to reduce the size of my Apiary, as I cannot properly handle so many bees. They will succeed anywhere along the Missouri, Jim or Sioux Rivers. In the last two years twenty to fifty stands made me over two tons of surplus honey.

It is a simple matter to care for them. I will help you.

Italian bees in best Langstroth simplicity hives, painted, including supers, for \$6.00.

PRICE LIST

Apples and Crabs

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year No. 1, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.08	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$45.00
2 year No. 1, 3 to 4 ft.....	.10	.90	8.00	55.00
2 year No. 1, 4 to 5 ft.....	.14	1.30	11.00	85.00
3 year No. 1, 5 to 7 ft.....	.15	1.40	12.00	95.00

Special Apple List No. 1

All budded on pure Baccata 2 year old. Varieties: Peerless, Lyman's Prolific Crab, University, Wealthy, Hibernial, Duchess of Oldenburg.

Price—25c each, without regard to quantity.

Special Apple List No. 2

This consists of Sweet Russet Crab and Jenkins Crab, 2 years, budded on Crab seedlings. They are 4 to 7 ft. high.

Price—4 to 5 ft., 20c; 5 to 7 ft., 25c.

(The Jenkins Crab is the tree from which I sent Prof. Hanson flowers last spring which were 2 inches across and double and of which he wrote a description for the Dakota Farmer.)

This is easily the best Crab we have and it bears here at 3 to 4 years old. We have a few Hibernial and Patten's Greening, budded on Baccata, 3 years, 5 to 7 ft. at 30 cents each.

List of Apples

Anisim, Charlemoff, Day, Duchess, Florence Crab, Gen. Grant Crab, Hibernial, Hislop Crab, Iowa Beauty, Jenkin's Crab, Kaump, Longfield, Lauver, Lyman's Prolific Crab, Malinda, Northwestern Greening, Okabena, Patten's Greening, Peerless, University, Virginia Crab, Whitney Crab, Wealthy, Wolf River.

I have a large trial list of other varieties, but in too small lots to list here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

If you order one-year apples in lots of 100 or over, not less than 10 will be given of any one variety.

We obtained our stock of Lyman's Prolific Crab direct from H. M. Lyman, the originator. We are putting in the Charlemoff Sweet Russet Crab, Lyman's Prolific Crab and University this year in the general Price List, but will restrict orders for apples to one-tenth of either variety as stock is limited. That is, if you should order 100 trees, you may have ten each of the above named four varieties, or the same proportion if less than 100.

(If Russian apples are ordered, especially the Hibernial, it will be understood that they are bought by age and not by height, as they are very slow growers, but heavy and stocky. They seem to know just what they will be expected to do and insist on doing it their own way. They are also more apt to be crooked than most other kinds.)

Pears

Flemish Beauty and Kieffer, 4 to 5 ft., 25 cents each.

Cherries

	Each	10	100	1000
1 and 2 yrs., 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$17.00	\$.....
2 yrs., 4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.25	20.00	.....
2 yrs., 5 to 7 ft.....	.35	3.00	26.00	.....

Varieties: Early Richmond, English Morello, Ostheim, Early Morello and Baldwin.

Sand Cherry, 18 to 24 in.....	\$0.10	\$0.90	\$ 7.00	\$.....
Sand Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.....	.12	1.00	.....	.....
Compass Cherry, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Compass Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Compass Cherry, 5 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.50	.....	.....

	Each	10	100	1000
Choke Cherry, 3 to 4 ft.....	.10	.90	.....	.....
Choke Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.....	.12	1.00	.....	.....
Choke Cherry, 5 to 6 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....

Owing to failure of "Sioux" and "Tomahawk" buds to take we have but a few of them to offer and all "High Buds," 2-year trees. They are budded about two feet up on native plum where they make a "head" and are strikingly ornamental and prolific fruiters.

Price—Best heads, 35 cents each.

They will be sure to please. Don't fail to order some.

Plum and Peach

3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$16.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00	.....

Varieties of Plums: Surprise, Hawkeye, Miner, DeSoto, Forest Garden, Quaker, Stoddard, Wolf, Wyant, Terry or Free Silver.

Varieties of Peach: ✓Elberta, Bokara No. 3, Crosby, Bailey.

All plums on native plum roots. No plum on peach will be sent out.

Tame Plum Seedlings

These are all from Elk Point seed from named varieties and will give a good per cent of plums as good as their parents.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$.05	\$0.40	\$ 3.50	.....
3 to 4 ft.....	.05	.50	4.00	.....

Grapes

Concord, 1 yr., No. 1.....	\$0.06	\$0.50	\$ 3.50	.....
Concord, 2 yrs., No. 1.....	.08	.75	5.00	.....
Janesville, 1 yr., No. 1.....	.06	.50	4.50	.....
Janesville, 2 yrs., No. 1.....	.08	.75	.....	.....
Elvira, 2 yrs., No. 1, white sweet,				
hardy .....	.10	.85	.....	.....
Wild Native, 2 yrs., No. 1.....	.....	.40	3.50	.....
Beta, 1 yr., No. 1.....	.20	1.75	.....	.....

Currants

Victoria, Fay, Red Dutch, 1 yr.				
heavy	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$ 3.50	.....
North Star, White Grape, 1 yr.				
heavy .....	.06	.50	.....	.....
White Dutch, Black Naples, 2 yrs.				
heavy .....	.10	.85	5.00	.....
Lee's Prolific Black, Ruby Castle	.10	.....	.....	.....
Red Cross, 1 yr. No. 1.....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Pomona, 2 yrs. No. 1.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Crandall's Improved, 1 yr. No. 1..	.20	1.75

Gooseberries

Houghton, best, 3 yrs. No. 1.....	\$0.15
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Raspberries

Black: Older, Kansas, Nemaha,				
Gregg, Palmer	\$.....	\$0.20	\$ 1.50
Red: Turner20	1.50	12.00
Red: Loudon, Miller, Kenyon ..	.....	.35	3.00	.....

Blackberries

Snyder	\$.....	\$0.25	\$ 2.00	10.50
Mersereau .....	.05	.40	3.00	.....
Lucretia Dewberry .....	.....	.25	2.00	.....

Strawberries

All put up in bunches of 25. Bunches will not be broken.

Varieties: Dunlap, Bederwood, Sample, Warfield, the four best. The first two are perfect plants, the others are pistilates. Price—25, 35c; 100, \$1.00; 1000 \$6.00.

Send in list for pricing in large lots; special prices will be made.

Juneberries

	Each	10	100	1000
Dwarf Mountain, grafted, 1 yr.....	\$0.15	\$1.50	.....	.....
Dwarf Mountain, grafted, 2 yrs....	.15	1.25	.....	.....

These are from a select strain and not the wild ones commonly sent out.

Buffaloberries

All nursery-grown; all transplanted.

2 and 3 yrs. 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.10	\$0.85	\$ 7.00	.....
2 and 3 yrs. 3 to 4 ft.....	.15	1.25
2 and 3 yrs. 4 to 5 ft.....	.20	1.75

Rhubarb or "Pie Plant"

3 yr. whole roots	\$0.10	\$0.65
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Asparagus

Colossal, 2 years	\$ 1.25
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Forest and Shade Trees

Ash, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$	\$	\$ 0.25	\$ 1.50
Ash, 12 to 18 inches.....35	3.00
Ash, 18 to 24 inches.....60	4.50
Ash, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	.90	6.00
Ash, Transplanted, 3 to 4 ft.....	.05	.45	3.50	.....
Ash, Transplanted, 4 to 5 ft.....	.08	.75	5.00	40.00
Ash, Transplanted, 5 to 6 ft.....	.10	.90	5.50	45.00
Ash, Transplanted, 6 to 7 ft.....	.20	1.50	12.00	.....
Buck Thorn, 1 yr. 6 to 12 in.....	.....	.....	2.00	12.00
Buck Thorn, 2 yrs. 12 to 18 in....	.....	.....	4.00	30.00
Buck Thorn, 3 yrs. 18 to 24 in....	.....	.50	3.50	.....
Buck Thorn, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.75	6.50	.....
Buck Thorn, 4 to 5 ft.....	.15	1.25	10.00	.....
Box Elder, 8 to 12 in.....	.....	.....	.40	2.50
" " 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	.50	4.00
" " 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	1.00	7.00
" " 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	1.50	10.00
" " 3 to 4 ft. transplanted .....	.....	.60	4.00	.....
" " 4 to 5 ft. transplanted .....	.10	.90	7.00	.....
" " 5 to 6 ft. transplanted .....	.15	1.25	9.00	.....
" " 6 to 7 ft. transplanted .....	.18	1.50	12.50	.....
" " 7 to 8 ft. transplanted .....	.25	2.25	18.00	.....
" " 8 to 10 ft. transplanted .....	.40	3.50	.....	.....
" " 1½ to 2 in. cal'p. trans. ....	.70	5.00	.....	.....
" " 2 to 3 in. cal'p. trans.	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Basswood (Linden) trans. 2 to 3 ft .....	.10	1.00	.....	.....
Basswood (Linden) trans. 3 to 4 ft .....	.25	2.25	.....	.....
Basswood (Linden) trans. 4 to 5 ft .....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Basswood (Linden) trans. 5 to 6 ft .....	.50	4.50	.....	.....
Basswood (Linden) trans. 6 to 8 ft .....	.60	5.50	.....	.....
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.....	.40	2.00
Cottonwood, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.....	.50	3.00
Cottonwood, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	.75	4.00
Cottonwood, 3 to 4 ft.....	.....	.....	1.50	6.00
Cottonwood, 4 to 5 ft.....	.07	.75	5.00	.....
Cottonwood, 5 to 6 ft.....	.10	.90	5.50	.....
Cottonwood, 6 to 8 ft.....	.15	1.25	10.00	.....
Cottonwood, 8 to 10 ft.....	.25	2.25	14.00	.....
Cottonwood, 10 to 12 ft.....	.40	3.50	19.00	.....
Cherry, Wild Black, 12 to 24 in....	.....	.....	1.00	.....
Cherry, Wild Black, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Cherry, Wild Black, 3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.25	7.00	.....
Cherry, Wild Black, 4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.00	12.50	.....

Cherry, Red, same price as black, none smaller than 18 to 24 in.			
Caragana (Siberian pea tree), Each	10	100	1000
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.....	.30	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.....	.35	.....	.....
Coffee Tree, Kentucky,			
3 yrs. transplanted .....	.60	4.00	.....
Eleagnus (see Russian Olive)			
Elm, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.40	3.50
Elm, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	.60	4.50
Elm, 2 to 3 ft.....	.....	2.00	12.50
Elm, 3 to 4 ft.....	.80	4.00	.....
Elm, 4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	5.00	.....
Elm, 5 to 6 ft.....	1.18	5.00	.....
Elm, 6 to 7 ft.....	2.00	12.00	.....
Elm, transplanted, 7 to 8 ft.....	.35	3.00	14.00
Elm, transplanted, 8 to 10 ft.....	.40	3.75	18.00
Elm, transplanted, 10 to 12 ft.....	.50	4.50	28.00
Elm, transplanted, 1¼ to 2 in. cal.	.75	6.00	40.00
Elm, transplanted, 2 to 3 in. cal.	1.00	8.00	70.00
Hackberry, trans., 6 to 8 ft.....	.30	2.50	15.00
Hackberry, trans., 8 to 10 ft.....	.35	3.00	27.00
Hackberry, trans., 10 to 12 ft.....	.50	4.50	.....
Honey Locust, 3 yr., 3 to 4 ft.....	.12	1.00	.....
Honey Locust, 3 yr., 4 to 5 ft.....	.20	1.75	.....
Hawthorn, Eng. (perfectly hardy here)			
12 to 24 in.....	.10	.80	6.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.15	1.00	.....
Mt. Ash, Am., trans., 4 to 5 ft....	.25	2.00	.....
Mt. Ash, Am., trans., 5 to 6 ft....	.35	3.00	.....
Maple, Soft, 8 to 12 in.....	.....	.25	2.00
Maple, Soft, 12 to 18 in.....	.....	.50	3.00
Maple, Soft, 3 to 4 ft., trans.....	.05	.40	2.50
Maple, Soft, 4 to 5 ft., trans.....	.08	.70	5.50
Maple, Soft, 5 to 6 ft., trans.....	.15	1.25	7.50
Mulberry, Russian, 18 to 24 in....	.....	.75	.....
Mulberry, Russian, 4 to 5 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....
Mulberry, Russian, 5 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	.....
Poplar, Carolina, 4 to 5 ft.....	.10	.75	6.00
Poplar, Carolina, 5 to 6 ft.....	.12	1.00	8.00
Poplar, Carolina, 6 to 8 ft.....	.15	1.25	10.00
Poplar, Carolina, 8 to 10 ft.....	.20	1.75	12.00
Poplar, Carolina, trans., 10 to 12 in., stocky, straight .....	.30	2.75	.....
Olive, Russian, 6 to 10 in.....	.....	.80	6.00
Olive, Russian, 10 to 18 in.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Olive, Russian, 18 to 24 in.....	.....	2.50	.....
Olive, Russian, 2 to 3 ft.....	.05	.40	3.00
Olive, Russian, 3 to 4 ft.....	.08	.70	5.00
Olive, Russian, 4 to 5 ft.....	.15	.....	30.00
Willow, Diamond, cuttings only..	.....	.30	1.75
Willow, Russian Golden, 3 to 4 ft	.06	.50	3.00
Willow, Russian Golden, 4 to 5 ft	.08	.70	5.00
Willow, Russian Golden, 5 to 6 ft	.10	.90	6.50
Willow, Rus. Gol'n, 6 to 8 ft, trans	.15	1.25	.....
Willow, Rus. Gol'n, 8 to 10 ft, trans	.25	2.00	.....
Willow, Regal, satiny white foliage cuttings only .....	.....	.50	.....
Willow, White or Fence, 5 to 6 ft.	.06	.50	2.50
Willow, White or Fence, 6 to 8 ft.	.10	.80	3.50
Willow, Weeping, see weeping trees			
White Thorn or Red Haw,			
4 to 5 ft.....	.10	.40	.....
White Thorn or English Haw,			
5 to 6 ft.....	.15	1.25	.....
Walnut, Black, 2 & 3 yr., 4 to 5 ft.	.25	.....	.....

Weeping Trees

	Each	10	100	1000
Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping, 4 to 5 ft. .75	....	.....	.....	.....
Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping, 5 to 6 ft. .85	....	.....	.....	.....
Mulberry, Tea's Weeping, 6 ft., 1 yr. heads 1.00	....	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Wis. Weep., 4 to 5 ft. .... .25	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Wis. Weep., 5 to 6 ft. .... .30	2.50	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Pendahta Weep., 5 to 6 ft. .20	1.50	.....	.....	.....
Willow, Nioba, 1 yr. hardiest of all .10	....	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, hardiest and best of all weeping trees, 1 yr. grafts.... .35	....	.....	.....	.....

Flowering Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants

Ampelopsis (Virginia Creeper, Woodbine), 3 yrs. \$0.10	\$0.90	.....	.....	.....
Almond, Fl., white and pink. .... .25	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Boltonia Astroides, pure white, clumps ..... .10	.50	.....	.....	.....
Bechtle's Fl. Crab, 3 yr. grafts.... .35	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Bleeding Heart ..... .20	....	.....	.....	.....
Barberry, Thunbergia, dwarf, 4 yrs., hardy ..... .25	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Clematis, Flamula, white, fragrant .10	.75	.....	.....	.....
Clematis, Jackmanii, dark blue or purple ..... .35	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Canna, strong roots. Varieties, Alphonse, Gaston, Austria Beaute, Crimson Bedder, J. D. Eisle, Mad. Crozy, Paul Marquant, Queen of Holland, Robusta, every color and shade .10	.90	8.00	.....	.....
Cinnamon Vine, valuable ..... .10	.75	.....	.....	.....
Crandall's Imp. Currant, 2 yr. .... .25	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Daisy, Shasta, from Burbank's White ..... .15	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Elder, Cut-Leaf, (see engraving), 3 to 4 ft. .... .25	....	.....	.....	.....
Gaillardia ..... .15	....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Glow or Rudbeckia ..... .10	....	.....	.....	.....
Honeysuckle, Tree, 4 to 5 ft. choice .20	1.75	.....	.....	.....
Honeysuckle, Tree, 3 to 4 ft. choice .15	1.00	.....	.....	.....
Honeysuckle, scarlet and yellow, 2 yr. strong ..... .25	....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrangea, P. G., hardy ..... .20	....	.....	.....	.....
Iris, Japan, best varieties ..... .25	....	.....	.....	.....
Iris, German, best varieties ..... .15	....	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, Common, purple, 5 to 6 ft.. .25	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, Common, purple, 4 to 5 ft.. .20	1.75	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, White, same price as purple.	....	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, Persian, cut-leaf, 3 to 4 ft. .35	....	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, Chas X, grafts, 3 yrs. .... .35	....	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, Josekia, grafts, 3 yrs. .... .40	....	.....	.....	.....
Lilac, Weeping, grafts, 1 yr. .... .35	....	.....	.....	.....
Phlox, Perennial, assorted colors.. .15	....	.....	.....	.....
Prunus Trilobata, double flower- ing plum, 3 to 4 ft. .... .50	....	.....	.....	.....
Sumac, nursery grown, select color .25	....	.....	.....	.....
Snowball, Common, 4 to 5 ft., flowering size ..... .25	....	.....	.....	.....
Snowball, Common, 3 to 4 ft. .... .20	....	.....	.....	.....
Snowball, Lantana Evergreen, 4 to 5 ft., hardy ..... .25	....	.....	.....	.....
(Bears an edible fruit like Black Haw)	....	.....	.....	.....
Syringa, Mock Orange, fragrant, 2 to 3 yr. .... .20	....	.....	.....	.....
Spirea, V. H., pure white, hardy.. .20	....	.....	.....	.....
Spirea, Prunifolia, pure white, hdy .20	....	.....	.....	.....

	Each	10	100	1000
Spirea, Arguta	\$0.50	.....	.....	.....
Sand Thorn, Sib., 2-yr. introduced				
by Prof. Hansen .....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Trumpet Vine, 2 yr. ....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Tree Cranberry, bears edible fruit				
2 yr. ....	.25	.....	.....	.....
Wahoo or Strawberry Tree; don't				
fail to order some; 3 to 4 ft...	.25	.....	.....	.....
Wistaria fruticems .....	.20	1.75	.....	.....

Bulbs and Tubers

Dahlia in variety, best .....	.20	1.75	.....	.....
Gladiola, best varieties .....	.08	.75	5.00	.....
Lily, Lan. rub. ....	.30	.....	.....	.....
Lily, Auratum (G. B.) .....	.35	.....	.....	.....
Lily, Candidum .....	.30	.....	.....	.....
Lily, Tiger, largest bulbs.....	.08	.70	6.00	.....
Tube Rose, Pearl .....	.10	.75	.....	.....
Paeony, best, 15 varieties, see des.	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Tulips, must be planted in fall.				

Roses

Hybrid Perpetual, best 2 and 3 yr.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	.....
Varieties: Magna Charta, Gen. Jack, Mad. Plantier, Clio, Countess Oxford, Frances Leavitt, Paul Neyron, Prest. Wilder.				
Climbing, best, 2 yr. ....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Varieties: Crimson Rambler, Prairie Queen, Greville, Pink and White Rambler, Universal Favorite, South Orange Perfection, Mandas Triumph, Dorothy Perkins.				
Persian and Harrison Yellow.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Summer or June Roses .....	.20	1.50	.....	.....
Scotch Yellow and Norway White				
hardy .....	.35	.....	.....	.....
Rosa Rugosa, 2 and 3 yrs.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
Sweet Briar or Eglentine, 3 yrs...	.20	1.75	.....	.....

Evergreens, Transplanted

Arbor Vitae, Am., 12 to 18 in.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$13.00	.....
Arbor Vitae, Am., 2 to 3 ft.....	.30	2.75	.....	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 8 to 12 in....	.10	.90	7.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 12 to 18 in....	.20	1.75	14.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in....	.40	3.50	20.00	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00	.....	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 8 to 12 in.	.10	.75	6.00	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 12 to 18 in.	.20	1.75	14.00	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 18 to 24 in.	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Bull Pine or Ponderosa, 2 to 3 ft...	.40	3.50	.....	.....
Blue Spruce (P. pungens), green,				
4 to 8 in.....	.05	.50	4.00	30.00
8 to 12 in.....	.10	.80	6.50	.....
12 to 18 in.....	.30	2.25	.....	.....
18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.00	30.00	.....
2 to 3 ft.....	.65	5.00	.....	.....

Blue Select Specimens: About 2 to 5 percent of the Pungens will be blue more or less. Their value depends on their color, and it is practically impossible to list them correctly. A 2 to 3 ft. tree is worth from \$1.00 plain, to \$5.00 for a fancy tree. I have seen a fancy 5 ft. tree sell for \$25.00. Send me the amount you want to invest in a blue tree and give size and I will make the selection personally and give you full value for your money.

Balsam Fir, 12 to 18 in.....	\$0.10	\$0.80	.....	.....
Balsam Fir, 18 to 24 in.....	.15	1.20	.....	.....
Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
Balsam Fir, 3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Douglas Spruce, 6 to 8 in.....	.....	.75	5.00	.....

	Each	10	100	1000
Douglas Spruce, 8 to 12 in.....	\$0.10	\$0.85	\$ 6.00	.....
Douglas Spruce, 12 to 18 in.....	.12	1.00	8.00	.....
Jack Pine, 4 to 8 in.....	.....	.35	2.75	.....
Jack Pine, 8 to 12 in.....	.....	.75	6.00	.....
Jack Pine, 12 to 18 in.....	.10	.90	7.50	.....
Jack Pine, 18 to 24 in.....	.25	2.25	15.00	.....
Jack Pine, 2 to 3 ft.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Red Cedar—This produces a cedar apple that develops a rust which divides life history between this tree and the common apple and is destructive to the latter. It is not harder than the Jack Pine, Blue or Black Hills Spruce and not so fast a grower as the Jack Pine. I will get it for those who want it, but don't keep it.				
Scotch Pine, 3 yrs. 4 to 6 in. trans. \$....	\$....	\$....	\$ 2.50	\$18.00
Scotch Pine, 6 to 8 in.....	.....	.50	4.00	.....
Scotch Pine, 8 to 12 in.....	.10	.80	6.00	.....
Scotch Pine, 12 to 18 in.....	.12	1.00	8.00	.....
Scotch Pine, 18 to 24 in.....	.15	1.25	10.00	.....
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	12.00	.....
Scotch Pine, 3 to 4 ft.....	.35	.....	.....	.....
Scotch Pine, 4 to 5 ft.....	.40	.....	.....	.....

For all practical purposes for 50 years the Scotch Pine is most satisfactory for groves and wind-breaks, and 18 to 24 inches is a good size to plant in large quantities. Remember the above trees are all transplanted, mostly 2 or 3 times.

Evergreens in Baskets, Transplanted

Warranted. See engraving and terms.

Blue Spruce, Green, 18 to 24 in....	\$1.00	\$8.00	.....	.....
Blue Spruce, Green, 2 to 3 ft....	1.50	12.00	.....	.....
Blue Spruce, Green, 3 to 4 ft....	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in....	1.00	8.00	.....	.....
Black Hills Spruce, 2 to 3 ft....	1.25	10.00	.....	.....
Scotch Pine, 18 to 24 in.....	.75	6.00	.....	.....
Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	8.00	.....	.....
Scotch Pine, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	12.00	.....	.....
Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....

Seedling Evergreens

These are trees one and two years old, not transplanted, and will require a little shade the first year.

Blue Spruce, 3 to 6 in. 2 and 3 yrs..	\$....	\$....	\$ 2.50	\$20.00
Bull Pine, 4 to 6 in.....	.....	.....	2.00	12.00
Jack Pine, 2 and 3 yrs., 6 to 8 in. ....	.....	.....	2.00	12.00

Root Grafts

These are cions and roots grafted and tied together with waxed cord, ready to plant. Apples should give a 95 per cent stand. Plums about half as much or more. I have a distinct process of making and frequently get a nearly full stand.

Cherries will not grow from root grafts.

Full instructions will be given for planting.

Apples and Crabs, native apple and crab roots	\$....	\$....	\$ 2.00	\$12.00
Plum on Am. Plum roots .....	.....	.....	2.50	16.00

Apples are tied in bunches of 100 and Plums in bunches of 50. Bunches will not be broken.

Cuttings

All in bunches of 100

Artemesia, Russian	\$....	\$....	\$ 0.40	\$ 2.50
Cottonwood .....	.....	.....	.25	1.50
Carolina Poplar .....	.....	.....	.40	2.50
Golden Willow, Russian .....	.....	.....	.30	1.75
White Willow (Hedge or Fence) ....	.....	.....	.30	1.75
Diamond Willow .....	.....	.....	.30	1.75

If you intend to order, do it right now. You cannot get order in too early.

The trees are the very best I ever had.
G. F. JOHNSON, Dawson, Minn.

Lidgerwood, N. D., May 14, 1906.
Trees are doing fine; thanks for the evergreens.
JOS. GONKLER.

Bonilla, S. D., May 15, 1906.
Received trees in good shape; they are fine. I think every one will grow. Thanks for the protectors you sent me; they seem to fill the bill exactly.
J. B. SEELEY.

Fessenden, N. D., May 19, 1906.
Trees you sent me April 24 arrived in fine shape, after being two weeks on the road. You can count on me for a good order next spring.
D. NEWENSWANDER.

Lake Andes, S. D., June 8, 1906.
Yes, the 10 Scotch Pine I got of you are all growing fine, every one of them; as is everything else I got from you.
EMERY ROBINSON.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, June 11, 1906.
All the trees I got from you but two are living, and all were set in this spring, breaking one day grass the next day an orchard. This speaks well for the trees and some of them are fruiting this season.
G. H. WATSON.

From E. A. Stearns, Dawson, Minn:
I wouldn't be treating you right if I did not thank you for the stock you sent me last spring. I have been dealing with four different companies; your stock is the best and at the lowest prices.

Wessington, Oct. 20, 1906.
Everything I got from you last spring grew well. Apples made growth of 2½ feet and more; Grapes, 3 to 4 feet; Willows, 5 feet; Russian Olives, 2 feet; Plums, 2 to 3 feet; Scotch Pine made small growth, but are in good condition. You may use this as a testimonial if you wish.
L. LIERER.

Lidgerwood, N. D., March 7, 1906.
Yankton Nursery, Yankton, S. D.

Gentlemen: I received your price list and I am going to order about \$25.00 worth of nursery stock from you again this year. I had about \$10.00 worth from you last year, and all grew nicely but three trees. The one-year-old Apple trees are some of them six feet high. The Plum trees made a growth of about two feet.

I would not give one of the one-year-old Apple trees from you for a \$1.00 Apple tree from a nursery agent. I paid to a nursery agent three years ago \$5.00 for six marvelous apple trees. I have two left from the lot and these two trees are not any larger at this time than the one-year-old trees I got from you last year.

Yours truly,

JOHN M. NOVOTNY.



COMMON SENSE

About Trees and Nursery Stock.

It is estimated that not less than \$125,000 are taken out of this state annually for worthless trees and at criminally high prices; and notwithstanding the work of the State Horticultural Society, this amount is increasing yearly, with the increasing ability of the people to buy and pay.

This is surely a great waste and works a great hardship in many individual cases, and there should be a remedy.

I have been acting as a committee of the State Society for more than a year to try to find and report a remedy; but have reported that I can find no remedial legislation that will stop or modify this without acting equally against legitimate inter-state commerce, except that there must be many individual cases that can be reached and punished through the courts.

The best practical remedy is for every planter to become a member of the State Horticultural Society. Send \$1 to Prof. Hansen of Brookings, the secretary, and become a member; get in touch with horticulture and horticulturists and you are safe.

Where you now throw away money, labor and time on worthless or doubtful stock and at actually criminal prices, you will be instructed how to properly expend a few dollars and get satisfactory returns in Orchards,

Fruits and Flowers.

C. W. GURNEY.